## A HOT TARIFF DEBATE IN

Proceedings Unusually Lively and Decidedly Interesting.

CKOWDED GALLERIES LISTEN CLOSELY

CHAMP CLARK OF MISSOURI MAKES A GREAT SPEECH.

If Republicans Are Anxious to Lift Burdens From the Shoulders of the People, They Should Reduce
the Expenditures of the Government—One Newspaper Reporter
With Good Horse Sense Would

Re Worth More to the GovernRe Worth Mor ment Than the Whole Diplomatic Corps-Some Fiery Speeches Pro

and last day of the general debate on the tariff bill brought forth a request at the opening of the session by Mr. Bailey, (Dem. Tex.), for an extension that he had been under treatment for sere throat, and it would be impossible for him to occupy the floor for an hour Mr. Payne, (Rep. N. Y.), objected to

the request.

Mr. Taibert, (Dem. S. C.), opened the discussion in a lis-minute speech against the bill.

DEAD AGAINST IT.

DEAD AGAINST IT.

"Champ" Clark, (Dem. Mo.), made one' of his characteristic speeches against the bill. As an American citizen and in sympathy with the people whom he represented, he was dead against the bill. As a democratic pollitician he would rejoice in its passage, for it would compel every merchant every time he made a sale across his counter to make a democratic speech to the purchaser. Unless the senate radically amended the bill, Democrats would have 100 majority in the house the next congress, and in 1900 would elect their president—the people thus again coming to their own. Mr. Clark said that ordinarily he was a peaceable man; but charges had been made on the other side in the course of their debate that made him regret the law against mansiaughter could not be temporarily suspended. (Laughter.) "When an able man like Mr. Hopkins of Illinois and a brilliant man like Mr. Dolliver of Jowa," he said, "assert that the Wilson bill is a free trade measure it is an outrage on common sense, truth and decency, I do not con-Dolliver of Iowa," he said, "assert of existing economic conditions. He measure it is an outrage on common sense, truth and decency. I do not concede to any protectionist the right to define what free trade means."

COMMON SENSE AND EDGE:

would fester trusts, and said that such assertlons were based upon ignorance of existing economic conditions. He referred to laws in the several states under which combinations of capital were permitted, and did not deny that the system was abused. ENSE AND FREE COMMON SENSE

Mr. Clark referred to the changes made in the Wilson bill by the senate, and exclaimed that the debate on the tariff would no on forever until the people and congress came to the platform and the policy of common sense and free trade. He ridiculed the duties left or agricultural products. and free trans. He randicate the data hald on agricultural products, assert-ing that it was impossible to give to the farmer any protection on his prod-ucts. He made great fun of the duty of 2 cents a gallon on milk. "I'd like of 2 cents a gallon on milk. "I'd like to see a gallon of Canadian milk," said he, "by the time it got down into Jerry Simpson's district in Kansas. It would set the hog's teeth on edge if effected to them for swill." (Laugnter.) The free list afforded him a fine field for the exercise of his sarcasm. Mr. Claric said the situation could be greatly relieved if the Republican leaders would have their their the reducing would turn their attention to the burdens of the people. "Cut the army in two," he advised. "Nobody in the country seems to have any use for the army except George M. Pullman and the Pullman Palme Car company, abolish the diplomatic corps. It has never been useful, and not always or-removated. I can pick out a newspaper. ally, repeal the civil service law and we every dollar the commission OPPOSE THE BILL.

Mr. Maguire (Dem. Cal.), and Mr. Gunn, (Pop. Ida.), opposed the bill, the former asserting that it was fallaclous to assume that a protective tariff would produce a period of prosperity, and the latter asserting that the com-

Jerry Simpson (Pep., Kan.) made not first speech since his reappearance in the house, at this juncture. He read from Mr. McKinley's speech to the Minneapolis convention, in which he eard it was the policy of the Republicant party to tax foreigners rather (Continued on Page 2)

than the people of our own country to raise money to meet the expenditures

raise money to meet the expenditures of the government.

"We have been bothered a good deal out in Kansas," Mr. Simpson continued, "to know why congress should be bothered about this matter of increasing the revenues when it was so easy to reduce expenditures. But this speech of the present president explains the whole thing. The foreigner pays the tax, and the idea of the chief executive is to pass this bill and make the foreigners pay the taxes that it imposes. It seems to me, in view of this fact, that the foreigner ought to be mightly thankful that we did not realize a two-billion congress instead of a single billion-dollar congress." (Laughter and applause.)

Referring to the speech of Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) yesterday, Mr. Simpson said that he had carried his argument to its fogical conclusion and had declared that the purpose of taxation was to distribute wealth among the people. Putting this theory with that of the president, that the foreigner pays the tariff taxes, Mr. Simpson claims we have reached the ideal condition where all we have to do is to pass tariff bills and other taxing measures and lay back and work no more.

Messrs, Cox (Dem., Tenn.) and Me-

AN INSIDIOUS TITLE.

Mr. Burke (Dem., Tex.) made a fiveminute speech against the bill. He
was followed by Mr. Lentz (Dem., O.)
who entered a protest against he passage of the bill and the method of its
consideration. The fourth
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was followed by Mr. Lentz (Dem., O.)
who entered a protest against the passage of the bill and the method of its
consideration. The six Democratic
prepresentatives from Ohlo on the floor,
he said, who stood for the principles of
the Democratic party as exemplified in
the Chicago platform, and with William J. Bryan as their standard bearer,
had 20 minutes given them in which to
ophose the passage of a bill framed
under an insidious title, intended to deceive, and having for its object the enriching of trusts and the pauterization
of the people. The bill. He
was followed by Mr. Lentz (Dem., O.)
is \$500. This is insignificant, however,
compared to the honor of winning the
greatest shooting match in the history
of the sport.

Dr. W. F. Carver of Chicag, and
Henry Keogle of Newark, who shoots
under the name of "Henry See," had
a good show of tying Marshall. They
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under an insidious title, intended to deceive, and having for its object the enriching of trusts and the pauterization
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greatest shooting match in the history
of the sport.

Dr. W. F. Carver of Chicag,
a good show of tying Marshall. They
killed as many birds, but in each case
one fell dead out of bounds.
When the marksmen left the traps at
6 o' Mr. Burke (Dem., Tex.) made a fiveriching of trusts and the pauperization of the people. The only letter he had received from his district in favor of

the national credit. He defended the law of 1890 from the criticisms passed upon it by showing how American in-dustries had thrived under its provisions and how the tin plate industry

an industry unknown in this country

had been enormously stimulated by
that law. He denied that this bill that law. He denied that this bill would foster trusts, and said that such

DOESN'T FOSTER TRUSTS. He did deny that a protective tariff bill fostered trusts, and showed that such combinations existed in free trade England equally with protective Amer-ica. He described the conditions of liv-ing in Sheffield and Pittsburg—two ing in Sheffield and Pittsburg-two cities which were rivals in many branches of industry. In Sheffield was presented the picture of starzed life, penury, low wages and lack of culture; in Pittsburg, high wages, free schools, intelligence and manhood. If these conditions were to be changed, it must be by bringing Sheffield up to the level of Fittsburg, and not by bringing Pittsburg down to the level of Sheffield.

Mr. Colson (Rep., Ky.), while anproving the general features of the bill, gays notice that he would move an amendment, fixing a duty on cannel coal at \$1 a ton, as the domestic mines

would otherwise be unable to compete with cannel coal mines in Scotland. Mr. Russell (Reb., Conn.) a member-of the wars and means committee,

of the ways and means committee, called attention to a remarkable calculation just now put forth in the New England press by Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston regarding the wool and woolen schedule of the bill. New Engnamental. I can pick out a newspaper correspondent in the gallery there and send him to Europe, and I warrant he will find out more in a week about the situation of affair: there than the whole diplomatic corps between now and next Christmas. (Laughter.) And John Randolph of Roanoke, who looked finally repeal the civil service law and upon sheen as a mere incident. upon sheep as a mere incident to the hillside, whose right to protection against dog or man was not to be con-sidered for a moment, and who derived great satisfaction from going many miles merely to kick a sheep. (Laugh-

In the opinion of Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.).

# MARSHALL WINS

American handicap, which was decided at Elkwood park this morning. Marshall made a clean score of 25 compared to the honor of winning the 1:15%.

o'ciock last night 21 rounds of the Grand American handicap had been shot. Marshall, Carver and Keogle were tied with a straight score. There were 15 men who had 20 killed and 12

of the people. The only letter he had received from his district in favor of the bill was from a whisky seller, and in that fact he saw that the whisky trust had joined the sugar trust and the coal trust in writing the provisions of the bill.

The speech of Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.), a member of the ways and means committee, evoked repeated bursts of applause from his colleagues on the floor. He devoted a considerable part of his remarks to the existing treasury conditions. Referring to the declaration in the report of the minority members of the committee, that this bill would raise too much revenue, Mr. Danzell maintained that in no event would it be more than was necessary to pay the interest and principle on the bonds that the Democrats had floated to sustain the national credit. He defended the law of 1890 from the gritters a good. trap. He was cheered to the echo. An easy bird was his prey. He picked a harder one on the second trap and this also was riddled with lead. On the No. 3 trap, while shooting his twentyalso was riddled with lead. On the No. 3 trap, while shooting his twenty-fourth round, ne had a towering incomer. The first barrel hit the bird square enough, but to make sure of his kill the doctor sent another load after the pigeon. The high wind carried the dead bird out of bounds and in its fall it crashed through one of the windows of the club house. The doctor was charrined, but his friends consoled him by saying that he still bad a chance of winning first money. Keegle brought down both of his birds in the first and second traps. He went to the third trap and drew a swift incomer and fifted it with shot. The bird, however, fell dead out of bounds. This left only Marshall with straight kills. His twenty-fifth bird was a left quarterer. One barrel was chough to dispose of it, and the westerner was the winner of the Grand American handicap. The nine men who were second with 24 kills were Carver, Van Dyke, Dr. Williamson, Keogle, Burkhart, Voris, Cubberty, Armo and Applegate. They divided \$1,696.50.

The third men with 23 kills were W. Dunnell, E. D. Alkire, C. W. Budd, Cornelius Ferguson, "Arkansaw Traveler," O. R. Dickey and W. S. King. These men divided \$1,094. To see who were entitled to fourth money, or the consolation prize, each contestant in

were entitled to fourth money, or the consolation prize, each concestant in the hundicap, with the exception of those who had received first, second and third moneys, was allowed to enter. It was miss and out. After a number of rounds had been shot the following divided fourth money, or \$254. Grimm, Hamilton, Power, Mc-Cassin, Thuman, Parmalee, Phister the court the party so marrying is guilty of bigamy. This decision is based upon an interpretation of the law which holds that for a period of six months after a divorced parties cannot legally marry again. In the hope of escaping this law, various parties who have come

Mr. Marshall, the winner of the Grand American handicap, was born in Kentucky in 1855. He commenced to shoot at an early age, and is now considered one of the best shots in the west. He has been mayor of Keithsburg. Ill., for 12 years and served in the legislature from the Thirty-sixth married inside of six months. Thirty-seventh districts in

Boston, March 25.-The following

was given out today:

"I have deposited \$1,000 in cash with a temporary stake holder in behalf of John L. Suilivan, and challenge Bob Fitzsimmons to fight to a finish with gloves before the club giving the largest purse for \$5,000 a side and the championship of the world within nine months from date.

Augusta, Me., March 25 .- In the senate today among the measures passed to be engrossed, was a bill prohibiting

photographic or other representations TIPS FOR TODAY. Ideas of 'Frisco's Experts as to the

Probable Outcome of the Races. San Francisco, March 26.-Examiner tips of today's probable winners at In-First Race-Rey El Salto, Col. Dan, Morellito.

Second Race-Peter II. Japonica, Lit- UNEASY FROM le Cripple. Third Race-Candor, Sea Spray. Fourth Race-Gutta Percha, Montomery, McLight. Fifth Race-The Roman, Lincoln II,

SALT LAKE CITY, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.

THE CALL TIPS. First Race—Rey El Salto, Col. Dan, Charles Le Bel. Second Race—Default, Little Cripple, Third Race-Candor, Perhaps, Ser

Santa Bella.

Fourth Race-Montgomery, Major Cook, Mobainska.
Fifth Race—The Roman, Lincoln II,
Babe Murphy.
Sixth Race—Santa Bella, Lady Diamond, Callente.

Results at Ingleside.

San Francisco, March 25,-Ingleside esults;
Mile, purse—Tulare won, Treachery
second, Satyr third. Time—1:42%.
Four furlongs—Recreation won, Little
f G second, Salmera third. Time—

Mile, purse—St. Distaff won, Imp. France second, Venvitor third. Time— 1:43\(\frac{1}{4}\). Seven furlongs, purse—Hohenzollern won, Grey Hurst second, True Blue third. Time—1:30.

Mile, seiling—Double Quick won, Wyoming second, Miss Ruth third. Time

-1.43%. Six furlangs, purse Buckwa Preston second, Joan third. T

At New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 25,-Results: Three-quarters of a mile—Tommy Rutter won, Necedah second, Carrie Lyle third. Time—1:16. Three-quarters of a mile—Woodbird won, Henrica second, Juanita third.

Time-1:18%.
One and one-eighth miles-Bridgeton won, Paul Pry second, Ixion third. Time

—1:57.

One and one-quarter miles—Pete Kitchen won, Constant second, Farmer Leigh third. Time—2:08%.

Three-quarters of a mile—Nairette wen, Harry B second, Overflow third.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Patrol won, olma second, Nicholas third. Time—

ogg's combination sale of trotting stock logg's combination sale of trotting stock was continued today at Madison Square Garden. The prices improved a little for a better class of stock. A partial list of r.les follows:

Tiny b. m. 1839, by Electioneer-Teile, B. Goodwin, New York, \$1.000.

Donchka, b. m., 1890, by Wild Boy-Monique, J. Barrett, Saratoga, \$550, Express br. c., 1895, by Advertiser-Esther, S. D. Stout, Dubique, Is., \$550, Adebel, br. f., 1895, by Advertiser-Beautiful Bell, G. W. Leavitt, Boston, 71.055. Elisidor b, f., 18% by A. Z. Moore—Elisie.
J. W. Daily, Mount Kisco, N. Y., \$500.
Ella, b, f., 1896, by Altivo—Helaine, J.
Golden, Boston, \$725.
Colma, gr. m., 1896, by Electioneer—
Sontag Mohawk, G. Reuseus, New York,
\$500.

and third moneys, was allowed to enter. It was miss and out. After a number of rounds had been shot the following divided fourth money, or \$254: Grimm, Hamilton, Power, Mc-Cassin, Thuman, Parmalee, Phister, Moore, Guthrie, C. Vou Lengerke Rehring, Colonel Dren and Colonel Anstrony.

Mr. Marshall, the winner of the Grand American bandlean was born. It is state to remark a divorce. Others have gone outside of this state after securing the divorce. Others have gone outside of this state to remark and have re-

IN A CATCH-BASIN

Grewsome Find on the County Poor Farm in Chicago.

"I have deposited \$1,000 in cash with a temporary stake holder in behalf of John L. Sullivan, and challenge Bob Fitzsimmons to fight to a finish with gloves before the club giving the largest purse for \$5,000 a side and the championship of the world within nine menths from date.

"FRANK V. DUNN."

Maher Is in Training.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 25.—Peter Maher arrived in Pittsbuhg tonight to confer with his backer and manager. He will begin training at Westchester, N. Y., next Monday for his fight with Sharkey. John J. Qubin telegraphed the Sharkey people at San Francisco tonight that Maher would like to have eight weeks in which to train for the contest.

Parson Davies will arrive in Pitts.

Chicago, March 25.—Grewsome evidence of an untimely and violent death was revealed by the finding of the beadless trunk of a man in a catch basin in the county poor form this afternoon. Peter Hengie, assistant foreman of the grounds, while removing the ild of a large catch basin discovered the body floating in the water. The besin is located midway between the insane building and the poor house of the Dunning lostitution. An inquest was held by the coroner this veening and a verdict was returned that the unknown man met his fate by drowning. Stories of the attendants at the instruction agree that the catch basin rarely contains enough water to drown a man. No trace had been found up to a late incurred the second of the provide the body floating in the water. The besin is located midway between the insane building and the poor house of the Dunning lostitution. An inquest was held by the coroner this veening and a verdict was returned that the unknown man met his in the midming of the beadless trunk of a man in a catch basin in the county of the dilled by the linding of the beadless trunk of a man in a catch basin in the county of the midming of the beadless trunk of a man in a catch basin in the county of the linding of the beadless trunk of a man in a catch basin in the county of the death was revealed by the linding of the b Chicago, March 25.-Grewsome evidence

octt or Goddard if they desire a march.

Good Senator Kohler.

Albany, March 25.—Senator Kohler introduced a bill in the senate today to prehibit kinetoscope or other prize fight pictures being exhibited in this state.

And Now the Ministers.

Concord, N. H., March 25.—In the house this afternoon the petition of the Manchester Ministerial association, asking for legirlation to prevent the exhibition of any kind of pictures of prize fights was referred to the committee on national affairs.

Even Maine Is Virtues

Augusta, Mo

Indianapolis, Ind., March E.—The Order of Equity, a benefit association, assigned today. The liabilities are estimated at 5,000, while the assets are suid to be comparatively trifling.

treasury department were made public this morning:
For collectors of internal revenue—G. W. Lawrence of Los Angeles, Cal., at San Francisco; G. T. Boggs of Stevensville, Mon., at Helena; C. H. Milversted of Anaconda, Mon., at Helena; Richard Lacker of Helena, Mon., at Helena; John Davis of Maxwell City, N. M., at Santa Fe; W. R. Merrill of Deming, N. M., at Santa Fe. "Hoeray For McKinley.

Sacked by Insurgents.

New York, March 25 .- A special cable | upon.

Sixth Race-Lady Diamond, Callente, This Describes the Present Condition of Havana.

WEYLER'S LATEST THREAT

WILL MAKE A DETERMINED EF-FORT TO CRIPPLE GOMEZ.

Unless Some Great Victory Comes to the Arms of Spain, and That, Too, Very Speedily, Her Actually Serious Plight Will Be Shown to the World, and the Gravest Results May Be Looked For-Town Sacked by Insurgents.

New York, March 25-A special ca-ble dispatch to the Herald from Ha-

vana says:

Havana is uneasy from many causes. All eyes are upon the country near the line which divides Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, where it is known now that General Weyler will make a determined effort to cripple Gomez within a few days. If General Weyler fails to secure some decided advantage over the insurgents at this time the serious plight of Spain will become doubly clear and the gravest consequences may be expected.

No sooner had the captain-general left Havana by sea at midnight on March 21 than couriers were dispatched carrying the news of his departure. It is known that his destination was Caibarlen, and before he had fairly started the news reached Havana that there was a general eastward movevana says: Havana is uneasy from many Havana is uneasy from the coun-

there was a general eastward move-ment of insurgent bands for the pur-pose of reinforcing Gomez in the neigh-borhood of Sancti Spiritus before Gen-eral Weyler could march inland from

Caibarien.

No one here believes that a decisive No one here between that a decay congagement will follow. If it does not, the rainy season will find affairs in their present unsatisfactory state, which means that the insurgents will continue to make daily raids in the districts which the Spanish have pacified as they dealers and that Spain districts which the spanish have pad-fied, as they declare, and that Spain, unable to end the war, must speedily decide whether or not she dare attempt continued occupation of the island throughout another deadly summer.

There are many indications here that Weyler realizes his position. Many towns have been left to protect themselves. The soldiers who garrisoned them have been sent to the field to await the captain-general's coming. NO GREAT OBSTACLE.

from all sides Calabazar, which is only is miles south of Havana, was raided by the insurgents, under Aranguren, on March 21. The stores were sacked. This is an example of pacification at the door of the palace.

the door of the palace.

Holguin, an important town in Santingo De Cuba, according to advices received here, was entered March 19 by General Calixto Garcia, with a large force. He remained two days, sacking many stores and burning many bulle ings. Trains are stopped or blown udaily and convoys are cut off and de layed so long as to be nearly useless. IN DEEP GLOOM.

This is the condition of affairs in the field. Havana itself is deep in gloom over the Spanish failures here and the reverses in the Philippines. The money question presses. Yesterday morning there was a riot at the Spanish bank, where hundreds struggled for a change to exchange their bank. isn cank, where aundreds struggled for a chance to exchange their bank notes for silver coin at par. In the afternoon there were not more than 200 men in the mob, and the police handled them without bloodshed. The

handled them without bloodshed. The crowd will grow daily in numbers and flereeness as the monetary situation grows more desperate. "Billete receipts" will be in order then. Lieutenant Fondaviella, who was in command at Guanabacoa, when Ruiz was found dead in his cell, is the chief of police of Havana. There will be no less trouble here on that account. His reputation is not calculated to make the city more cheerful.

There seems to be concerted action among the Spanish newspapers here just now to conciliate the United States and avoid any incident which might lead to intervention. The release of Americans continues. It is believed that all will be allowed to leave the island. They would, in fact, be released wholesale, but such a

be released wholesale, but such a course might cause an anti-American demonstration here.

There is renewed talk now of the release of the Competitor crew, and the Diario de Marinia says that the McKinley administration will be merely watchful and insist upon the rights of American citizens, which as only just, though furche Sam cannot be amounted. though Uncle Sam cannot be annoyed if his troublesome nephews are sent back to him, all of which means that Spain wishes to be left alone until she has made a final effort to accomplish something in the direction of putting down the rebellion. General Weyler has gone to the his hand at it and Havana watches him, and gloomlly fears another failure, which can hardly

fears another failure, which can hardly fail to precipitate grave trouble.

As I write a rumor is current that Gomez, with 1,000 men, has reached Madruga, in the eastern end of Havana province, about 25 miles from this city itself. The rumor is generally discredited, as there had been no report of his progress westward from the Sancti Spiritus division.

The story, however, is quoted in official circles and Cuban sympathizers speak hopefully of it, thinking that Gomez might have been marching wertward since his position was last definitely reported, and then, hearing that General Weyler had set out for Santa Clara, had seized the opportunity to make a demonstration in Havana province. The story has caused no excitement here, as it is considered vana province. The story has caused no excitement here, as it is considered too improbable for belief.

dispatch to the Sun from Havana says:

dispatch to the Sun from Havana says:

The town of Calabazar, very near
Havana, was attacked Tuesday by the
insurgents under Aranguren. They
burned many houses, pillaged several
stores and then retired.

Major Abluerna and nine other Spanish officers, including five captains,
have been made prisoners by the insurgent leader, Teilo Sanchez, brother
of the late General Zerafin Sanchez. In
the engagement, previous to their surrender, 29 Spanish soldiers were killed
and many wounded.

The landing of another large expedition from the north is reported. It is
the 23rd party of importance which has
reached Cuba from the United States
safely cluding the Spanish warships.

New Governor of New Zealand. London, March 25 .- The earl of Ranfurty has been appointed governor of New Zealand, to succeed the earl of Glasgow.

## THE HERALD BULLETIN

PAGE ONE. Tariff Debate in the House Warships Bombard Malaxa. Great Uneasiness at Havana. General Sporting News. Tips on California Races.

PAGE TWO. Arbitration Treaty Arguments. The Pioneer Jubilee. New Political Party in Nebraska.

PAGE THREE Break in Good Stocks. Showing in the Mercur. County Tax Limit.

Editorial. PAGE FOUR. PAGE FIVE. The National Guard. Bowman Gets a Verdict For \$2. Commander Booth Tucker Coming.

PAGE SIX. Wall Street and Other Markets. In Railway Circles. City Council and the Power Com-Japanese and Silver.

PAGE SEVEN. News From Nearby. Wyoming Cattle Rustlers Arrested. Civic Federation Organized.

The City to Own Street Lamps. In the Social Realm.

BORREGO ASSASSINS.

Their Respite by McKinley the All-Absorbing Topic in Santa Fe. Santa Fe, N. M., March 25.—President Santa Fe, N. M., March 2a.—President McKinley's respite of the Borrego assassins continues to be the all-absorbing tonic bere. Friends of the condemned men have in circulation more than a dozen petitions praying for a commutation of the death senience, which will be executed on April 2, unless clemency is granted them. Upholders of law and order are also circulating protests against further inter-

Siledor b. f. 1896 by Altivo-Holaine. J. Golden. Boston, \$725.

Colma, gr. m. 1896, by Electioneer—Sontag Mohawk. G. Reuseus, New York.

FIFTY BIGAMISTS.

Ruling of a Tacoma Judge Will Cause Widespread Alarm.

Tacoma, Wash. March. 25.—Judge Kean of the superior court has decided that over 50 people who have secured divorces in this state during the past three years are bigamists. During that time many residents of eastern states have come here for the purpose of securing divorces, and after having obtained the desired decree they have returned to their native state and remarried.

In all cases, the coura holds, where these second marriages have taken place inside of six months after the court of the party so marrying is guilty of bigamy.

This decision is based upon an inters, the place in side of six months after the court of the purpose of secured more and leave Arabas. The court of the party so marrying is guilty of bigamy.

This decision is based upon an inters of the party so marrying is guilty of bigamy.

NO GREAT OBSTACLE.

General Arolas, who commands the Jucaro-Moran trocha, came to Havana just the force and just a few for the next the needed more reinforcements if the military line were to be depended upon. If Gomes Indian a dozen petitions praying for a commutation of the death senience, of the and seek.

Tacona, Wash. March. 25.—Judge from his present position he could easily cross his trocha in force and leave Arolas to explain matters to General Weyler when the captain general reaches the line. The treath is in fact, the party of the party so marrying is guilty of bigamy.

This decision is based upon an intersection of the count of the count of the party so marrying is guilty of bigamy.

The decision is based upon an intersection of the party appeals to the president without hav-ing been authorized by him to do so.

In an interview today, Dr. Chapelle said: I had absolutely nothing to do with the last resulte granted these men. I was telegraphed by Mr. Catron and others from Washington, and asked to send a telegram to Attorney-General McKenna urging a ten days' respite, but I answered I had done all I could in conscionce do. My actions in the Borrego matter are just this: I asked Governor Thoraton, not in justice, but in mercy, to commute the sentence of at least two of the accessuries, Valen-cia and Alarid. I made the same reagain of President McKinley. I he you will set me right in this matter.

DUTY ON COAL.

Prospects Are That It Will Be Reduced in the New Tariff Bill.

Wannington, March 23.—The Regularical members of the ways and needs committee are informally considering an amendment to the tariff isli, which will reduce the duty on coal from 75 to 60 cents per ton. The Canadian duty on coal is 60 cents a ton, and the intention of the committee is to make the duty reciprocal. It is argued that the superior quality of the American coal is in itself a vertiable protection against the Nova Scotia product.

The Republican members of the committee are also considering the advisability of changing the paragraph relating to straw braids, upon which a straight duty of 29 per cent was fixed in the bill. It was proposed to write in an additional paragraph which would have especial reference to straw braids, dried and painted and on these increasing the duty 5 or 10 per cent, by the latter,

IS GOING DOWN.

A Fractional Fall in the Mississippi Is Noted-Some Levees Cut.

Memohis, Tenn., March 25.—The Mississippi showed another fractional fall today, so slight as to require no particular attention. Two small breaks in the levee occurred near the Missouri line. The most important description of the most important description of the most important description. souri line. The most important development today is the story from Helena that the lower White river levee from Modoc south had been cut under instructions from the Desha levee board, in charge of the levee, and that the cutting was done by J. H. Wellington, the engineer of the board, in half a dozen places. The water, rushing through these cuts, devastated the fertile country between Hugheys and Laconia Circle, drowning cattle and other live stock and driving the surprised live stock and driving the surprised and defenseless inhabitants to the levee for protection. The supposition is the curting was done in order to refleve the levee protecting Laconia Circle, but it will hardly avail in the judgment of those familiar with the situation.

The Leavenworth Case.

Washington, March 25.—The board of managers of the National Soldiers' home took under consideration this morning the ease of the Leavenworth (Kan.) branch and announced at 12 o'clock the final action in the matter had been postponed until the next meeting of the board, which will probably be called a month from now by General Franklin, the president of the board. The place of meeting of the next session has not been decided upon. Washington, March 25.—The board of managers of the National Soldiers' home took under consideration this morning the case of the Leavenworth

### BUMBARDED BY THE BIG WAR VESSELS

The Town of Malaxa Is Now

Virtually in Ruins.

DYNAMITE

USED TO VERY GOOD EFFECT

DISOBEDIENCE OF THE INSUR-GENTS THE CAUSE.

Wherever and Whenever the Insurgents Have Run Across the Turkish Troops, the Latter Have Invariably Been Put to Flight and Usually With Heavy Loss.

Canea, March 25,-The artillery of the insurgents surrounding the town of Malaxu, having rendered that place untenable to the Turkish troops comprising the Malaxa garrison, the latter began a retreat to Suda bay last evening. They were pursued by the insurgents, who kept up a heavy fire upon the Turks, inflicting heavy loss upon them in killed and wounded, until the Turkish warships opened fire upon the Insurgents, causing them to retire to the interior. But for the timely assistance of the warships the Turks would

have been well-nigh annihilated. The attempt to revictual the garrison at Malaya, which was made last night, was as disastrous to the Turks as was the effort they made yesterday. The detachment of troops carrying a supply of provisions was met by a strong force of insurgents and compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

WARSHIPS THROW SHELLS.

The fighting in the vicinity of Ma-laxa continued throughout the day. It was especially desperate at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the village \$1 Tsica-laria, where the insurgents set me to a number of Turkish houses. The in-surgents are now occupying Malaxa.

The European warships shelled the city this afternoon, the firing lasting, ten minutes. The insurgents, however, held their ground close to the ruins of the block house, from which they drove the Turkish garrison last night, and

When the Turkish troops evacuated the block house, they set fire to it in order that it might not furnish a shel-ter to their energies. It was, however, badly wrecked by the fire of the reb-

It is evident that the Turkish troops It is evident that the Turkish troops here are no match for the insurgents. A body of troops made an attempt to gain the heights above Nerok-Ourl, where the Keratidi block house is situated. With this position and the one at Malaxa in their possession, the insurgents would be able to completely blockade Canea from the land side.

ON ALL SIDES. The troops had gone only a little distance when they were attacked by in-surgents, who drove them back. Later another attempt was made to reach the heighta, but this, too, proved unsucthe heights, but this, two, pure state an attack upon the Turkish cordon at Halepa. The Turks had a number of mounted guns, and the fire from them prevented the insurgents from coming to close quarters. It was this alone which saved the Moslems from defeat. Montevardia and Halena are both within range of the guns of the insur-gents, who continue to shell both

This evening part of Malaxa was blown up by dynamits, and the rest of the town is burning. The Turkish war-ships in Buda bay are hombarding the insurgents, but their fire is ineffective. insurgents, but their fire is ineffective. Malaxa is one of the towns mentioned by the foreign admirals in their proclamation issued on Tuesday that must not be attacked by the Greek troops or insurgents. The admirals declared that the fortifications which were needed to 'maintain security and quiet' must not be fired upon; otherwise they would use force against the attackers. It was the disobedience of the insurgents to the disabedience of the insurgents to this proclamation that led the foreign warships to bombard them. These ves-sels fired 90 shells, three of which fell within the forts.

SOON SCATTERED. After the place had been evacuated by the Turkish garrison, which numby the fursis garrison, which hum-bered 64 men, the troops scattered in any direction that led to the coast, in order to escape their pursuers. One of them reached Nerok-Ouru and 18 managed to make their way to Suda. The others have not yet been heard from, and it is supposed that they were killed

The Mussulmans here, and they comprise almost the entire population, are in a state of great excitement. They fear that the insurgents, elated by their capture and the destruction of Malaxa,

CREATED EXCITEMENT

A force of 500 Highlanders was landed at Cardin today and its appearance in the city caused the most intense excitement. The populace evidently were ignorant of the Highlanders' coming until they were in the town. The Turkish troops were at a loss to account for their appearance, and apparently ish troops were at a loss to account for their appearance, and apparently thought that they were about to be attacked. The Turkish officers had much difficulty in preventing their men from firing on the British troops. The garrison troops rushed to the shore from all directions, loading their rifles as they ran and uttering threats against the British. The latter remained cool and eventually the Irritaagainst the British. The latter re-mained cool and eventually the irrita-tion was calmed. All danger, however, is not over. The Turkish troops do not appear to grasp the fact that the pre-ence of the foreigners is practically the ence of the foreigners is practically the only thing that saves them from an-nihilation. Swarms of Turkish soldiery armed to the teeth are parading about the streets, giving voice to their theree hatred of all infidels. The slightest spark may at any moment produce a fatal outbreak. It would be a queer commentary on the Turkish gratitude to find the Moslems and their Christian allies engaged in a bloody religious feud, and it would further complicate

difficult and often painful. We rely on